American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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A glimpse at Sandy Point.

We made an opportunity a few days since, accompanied by a "Gallant Commodore," to pay a visit; too brief for our wishes and views; to *Capt. M.* at "*Sandy Point*," which the reader who has passed up and down the Chesapeake, will remember as being a prominent point, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on the starboard side going down the bay.

In spite of the quiet modesty of its proprietor, maintaining the noiseless tenor of his way; doing good as well by his example of methodical industry, as by deeds of benevolence; rumour has spread the knowledge of his work of improvement and reform. Not that sort of reform which is sometimes professed by the political demagogue, which begins in promises of economy and fidelity, and ends in extravagance and peculation; but a real reform that consists in taking hold of a poor wretched looking farm, and by thought, enterprize, industry, method and liberal and judicious expenditure, in a few years gathers fifty bushels of corn or of wheat to the acre, where not one bushel was reaped when he entered upon what his neighbors may have considered a course of extravagant and ruinous expenditure of his capital.

As we have elsewhere remarked there is, in the circle of human employments and pursuits, perhaps none that makes a more liberal return for judicious outlay, than farming—or, to embrace all and to speak more properly in a single word;—than Agriculture!—We might add that none more emphatically demands *the use of money.* A farm without force or capital is like a ship without crew or cargo. True, a man may, as many have, begin without any, or with very little capital or force; and in process of time get to be independent; and so, too, in process of time, he gets to be so old, that he has no remaining capacity for enjoyment, except to count over his hard earned little treasure, for which, perhaps, some prodigal and profligate heir is waiting with indecent impatience—But the example we are commending is that of a gentleman who possessed ample means to live in luxurious idleness, without necessity to labour, and happily, exempt from the dreadful anxieties that belong to a state of indebtedness, and from all apprehensions thereof. Thus fortunately circumstanced, he chooses to retire for the better enjoyment of life, to the labors and the pleasures of the country, and selects a spot poor enough in all conscience, to give scope for the exercise of the best judgment, and the application of the most ample means—and most eminently hath he succeeded—It is not the profit which accrues to the judicious capitalist, in a case like this, that so much concerns us or the public—What makes the case worthy of regard, and justifies its publicity, is the *value of the example!* It goes to shew, that, according to the capital and means that may be commanded, our most exhausted, may soon be made our most productive estates. It demonstrates to men of capital in our cities, with what certainty of profit, combined with rational exercise of the mind and healthful exercise of the body; they can invest and use their surplus means, in *land in their own state;* if they can only be brought to know the fact, that the most productive and the most fruitful in all the sources of enjoyment, is that portion of it which lies *south of the great mail and rail road* passing from the Delaware line to Washington—A region of country, we venture to say, less known, and more underrated, while it is more blessed with all the resources for good living, and all the facilities for agriculture and commerce, than any portion of the United States, except the contiguous and equally unknown (*terra incognita*) lying on the tributary waters of the Chesapeake bay in Virginia—But we are straying far away from Sandy Point down towards Point Look Out and Pinakitank!

The means most freely used by Capt. M. in the system which has communicated to a poor and exhausted estate, life and activity and productiveness—great crops of grass and of corn and of wheat—and of root crops—fat hogs, fat cattle—a garden redundant of all good things, vines loaded with grapes, and fruit trees bending under their heavy burdens—the leading feature in the system, the most efficient means, has been the *free use of oyster shell lime!* He commenced, as others have done, with *ashes;* and found them to *pay well*, which after all is the great desideratum in all inquiries into systems and means of agricultural improvements; but after trial and comparison of outlay and results, he found *lime* to be, in the "long run," the most economical. The race between them was something like that between the hare and the tortoise—The ashes got the start of the lime a long way, but the lime, like the tortoise, made up in lastingness, for want of quickness at the jump; and finally he has in a great measure given up the use of ashes for that of lime—Yet he shewed us a single lot of five acres against which a regular account had been opened and kept; as ought to be done in all cases of fair and careful experiment;—and his word, in which one may put gospel faith, was, that this lot, which cost $20 an acre, and on which $20 an acre of ashes had been spread;—which when he took it in hand, would not have yielded a bushel to the acre, had paid him back his twenty dollars purchase money, his twenty dollars for ashes, and both of them three times over.

On one lot of stiff white oak land which would not have yielded as much per acre as the team consumed while ploughing it, there was a luxuriant crop of indian corn growing, after good crop of wheat last year, with no help but 100 bushels of oyster shell lime to the acre; spread in autumn before the land was fallowed for wheat.

On another lot, now in corn, a small part of it had been limed by Mr. Myers many years ago, and there the corn was very much better than on the remainder, which had been more highly favored with stable manure; the latter needing lime, as the captain observed, to sweeten it, and cure it of its acidity.

Extensive marshes, hitherto unproductive, and considered irreclaimable, have been converted into firm and rich pasture grounds, or yield good crops of hay—a species of hay which is preferable to wheat straw (on which so many carry their cattle through the winter) for food; and yet much superior to straw for litter and manure—For these purposes he remarked, that he would not exchange this marsh hay, an utterly neglected resource in the hands of many, for double its bulk of straw. He uses the tide trunk effectually for draining these marshes, where the tide ebbs and flows but three or four feet. By the means of ditches and tide trunks, large ponds, where ducks formerly, unlike old Blisset's in the play, *did* "come and be killed," have been converted into valuable mowing and pasture grounds; and, in short, the judicious and hospitable proprietor of this most highly improved estate and delightful residence, assured us that he placed a very high estimate on every foot of these, heretofore valueless and miry marshes; as they enabled him to summer, and in a great measure winter his cattle, without depasturing his highlands and artificial grasses. Unfortunately our time was too limited to learn the half of what might be learned in such a field, where the owner was so polite, and communicative, and the results so obvious and demonstrative. We were under the orders, for the time, of a commander whose beautiful and extensive estate, well called *Bellefield*, was close at hand—an estate, the crops of which we should ascribe to the same discipline and talent for command, which have gained him laurels on another element, were it not that, like some other naval commanders, these crops are quite as abundant, and saved and sold with as much economy, when they are on "a three years cruise" plowing distant oceans, as when they are at their "home, sweet home!" Over the mantle at Bellefield, our notice was attracted by a medal, which, at first view, we had supposed was in reward for some high military emprize, such as a leading agency in capturing the Cyane or the Levant, or some such brilliant achievement; but on closer inspection it was found to be a yet prouder trophy—It was for eminent taste and success in the more innocent and useful art of *Horticulture!!* The first impulse was to congratulate and compliment our host on this enviable distinction, won in the ways of peace and usefulness—as more honorable than such as are gathered amid the roar of cannon and the din of battle—While he was preparing his delicious wines, leaving us for once in agreeable anticipation of being *Lynched*, we were getting ready to deck his (we were going to say venerable) brows with early corn and odorous flowers of every hue; but on a closer inspection of this precious premium for excellence in Horticulture, we discovered the letter s (as it stands in the alphabet,) after the letter r—reading to Mrs. H. E. B. from the Horticultural Society of Maryland, and this little letter proved, as a certain member of Congress from our District used to say, an "*eye-opener*" to the great productiveness of Bellefield, as well in the field as in the garden, in the absence as well as in the presence of its owner—and we opine that it is not a solitary case, where gallant officers of the Navy, *who have the good*

*luck to have help-mates,** have things so well systematized, that, whether absent or present, this ship is equally as well if not in the former case better steered, and navigated with *more economy.*

If we do not take a better look at Sandy Point, and lay it down at some future time with more minuteness and accuracy on the chart agricultural, it will be for want of opportunity or ability—and least of all for want of inclination to revisit it—While this imperfect sketch is being made we are moving at the rate of over ten knots an hour.

* One of the "many words spoken in jest" when in common parlance called our "*better* half."

Goose Grass—or Hog Grass.

There is, as we learn for the first time, abounding in our rivers at this season, a grass which the geese are very fond of. It grows to great height and rises to the surface of the water, and constitutes, in the creeks, a great impediment to seine hauling. It is now apparently giving way at and rising from the bottom, and may be easily gathered in immense quantities, and what is the important part of the matter, *hogs* are extremely fond of it, and when gathered and fed to them, they eat it even ravenously. In color and substance it looks green and succulent. Has any body tried to see if it could not be *cured for preservation* —suppose it to be spread for a short time in the *shade*, or put up into cocks even when not dry, would not the salt with which it is impregnated preserve it—would it not be valuable stacked along with wheat or oat straw and answer for these, the ends of salting? With most farmers it is an interesting desideratum, how they shall have winter food for their stock. By the number of domestic animals is in a great measure limited the quantity of manure —and in ascertaining how many domestic animals he can keep, the question is not how much summer, but how much winter food can he provide.

[The following was intended as a note to accompany the article on the first page of last week's paper :]

The reader smiles at the idea of the great expounder of the Constitution, giving information on the New England system of *rearing and breeding hogs!* Has he already forgotten, that after a brief visit to and a rapid journey through England; he gave us the best dissertation that is to be found, on the climate and agricultural productions, and practises of England, as compared with our own country? Does he forget that *pork* constitutes one of the great sources of the domestic consumption and wealth of New England? And that minds like his (few and far between) have the power, aye and the habit too, to grasp and to study at once, the grandest, and to embrace and investigate the most minute object that can fall within the contemplation of patriotism and philosophy? just as the Eagle, the Constitutional bird, turns from gazing full at the sun, to note where his light reveals the least minnow that swims, or the smallest bird that "dips his wing in water!" It just occurs to us, that dining once in his company at President Jackson's, we happened to mention that a most valuable and venerable friend, Gorham Parsons, of Brighton, had sent us a present of some fine mackerel, with the assurance that they were *fat*, for that (what we could not comprehend) they "were caught with their eyes open." The Senator explained it at once, and soon shewed himself to be an ardent and a knowing disciple of "old Isaac;" with probably much more of the science ichthyological, than the father of Anglers himself. We would lay a wager that Daniel, is at this present writing, in fisherman's garb, displaying on the waters that narrowed his favourite retreat, that virtue, if "patience *is* a virtue" which is as necessary to make a great lawyer, as a great angler—and Mr. Webster is both.

☞ Late intelligence from Europe will be found in another part of this paper. The effect of the news will probably be to advance the price of our bread-stuffs.

Ice Houses above ground.

The Editor solicits for the benefit of himself, and others similarly situated, information as to the construction of ice houses *on* the ground. The farm on which he is sojourning and playing overseer for the summer, is not many feet elevated above West River and the Chesapeake bay. The soil clay; and the difficulty appears to consist in the moisture—not to say water, which is found at the depth of a few feet, say six or eight feet. It is said that a *double* house, with the intervening space filled with tan or charcoal—all *above* the ground answers as well as subterranean houses. We would feel greatly indebted for information founded on experience. Would it be well to go two feet in the ground, where that can be done without fear of moisture; of what should the bottom and sides be constructed, and how? If charcoal or tan the better material. In this case the tan is at hand. Does the result depend in a great degree on the thickness of the space to filled in with tan or coal?—or is it better to raise a mound of earth about the whole.—How should the house be covered?

The subject is interesting for the public, and for its use, the information which may be kindly communicated, will be freely circulated—at the same time we had as well confess that a selfish notion prompts the inquiry. Where a man is without any thing to mix with his water, is it not a pity that he should be without the means of *cooling it?* Ought an ice house to have *any ventilation?* or is it better if practicable to *exclude the air entirely.* It is proposed, in the case in hand, to go four feet in the ground, build a *circular* wall of stone or brick, the house being fifteen or sixteen feet diameter "in the clear." Suppose that wall to rise too feet above the surface, and to have a mound of earth raised around, to the top of it, there to have a frame work or puncheons resting on the wall and coming to a point at the top—the puncheons to be covered twelve inches thick with tan, and then two feet thick with earth and the whole sodded over—how would that answer? and should there be any ventilation at the top? How are the doors arranged in houses built above ground. They who kindly answer this will be entitled to answers to any agricultural queries they may propound through the Farmer.

On the Culture of Tobacco.

We make the following extract from a communication in the Southern [Tenn.] Cultivator, in which the writer urges the planters of that state to turn their attention again to the culture of Tobacco and Cotton, from which it appears to have been diverted for a few years past; the planters of this state may find some useful hint in the extract we give:

* * * * I will conclude this rambling communication with a few hints to those who may wish to embark in the cultivation of tobacco. Sow your seed early in February, on a rich, light soil; take care to sow plenty of seed; a bed, ten feet by eighteen, if it is sown thick enough, will furnish plants enough to raise three hogsheads of tobacco. Break up your tobacco ground as early as you can conveniently do it; it should be well pulverized by deep and close ploughing—then lay it off three and a half feet apart each way, and make your hill. As soon as your plants are large enough, and you can get a season, you may commence transplanting. A moderately small plant is better than a larger one. If the ground is very wet, you should not squeeze the dirt about the plant, but make a hole with your stick and drop your plant in.—It will grow off quicker in this way, than it will when the dirt is pressed about the plant. I prefer a light season for transplanting, provided I could have a small shower after setting out.

As soon as your plants begin to grow, you should plough it over and scrape it down; and in the course of a week or two, you should go over it again with a bulltung, ploughing it as deep and close as possible, and hill it up —top it from eight to twelve leaves high. Farmers in this State commit a great mistake in topping their tobacco too high. They may make a larger bulk, but their tobacco will be light and chaffy; a plant of tabacco topped to twelve leaves, every thing being equal, will weigh more than one topped to eighteen. Forward tobacco, on rich land, will bear topping as high as twelve leaves, but late tobacco should not be topped higher than eight leaves. You have nothing to do now but to keep off the worms and suckers, and they are apt to keep you very busy about the full moon in August. Let your tobacco stand until it is properly ripe before you cut it; do not cut too much at a time, for fear of letting the sun burn it, which is very hard to prevent sometimes, as tobacco is very easily sunburnt after it is "fell." Be careful not to bruise it in handling, and fire it well with green wood; as soon as it is cured, strip it and strike down—tobacco looses a little in weight every time it comes in order and goes out, therefore it should be stripped and struck down as soon as possible. The order in which tobacco ought to be struck down, is not so easy to describe on paper; but it should always be struck down when it is coming in instead of going out, and not too high. Price heavy hogsheads, as the freight on a heavy hogshead is no more than that on a light one. Send it to New Orleans; and if you ever regret doing so, my name is not David Thackston.

We find in the last Monthly Visitor the continuation of Notes of an agricultural tour through New-Hampshire by Gov. Hill, the editor, from which we make the following selections:

Col. Jaques insists that, on his theory, he can breed animals of any desired shape and color, and can form them as a statuary would mould his plaster. He believes that the patriarch Jacob, who was a successful and scientific breeder of cattle in olden times, did something more to effect his object than to set before them the streaked "rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chesnut tree," to give them the color which should designate his own from the cattle of his father-in-law Laban. He says that, knowing the parents of the former generations, he can with a choice of both sexes, give his cattle the color he pleases, and if he would transfer the flesh from the hip to the rump—if he would make the line and the back broader and deeper—if he would make the co[illegible]ith copious bags and with ample room to contain th[illegible]by the copulation of the proper animals he can effect his object at pleasure. He says he has repeatedly before the birth of a calf predicted the precise color and marks upon it; and this information he gives from knowing the color and marks of the creature's immediate and remote ancestors.

Improved South Down Sheep.—While in the field he called to us his flock of beautiful South Down Sheep. These he stated he had so bred that he could now take four handsome cuts from the round of the thigh where he had but two. To give them the finer and uniform quality of wool down to the fetlock and an increased quantity over the whole body, he had so disposed of their breeding that they should present their lambs in the fall instead of the spring. The economy and providence of nature are such that animals clothed in wool or fur will increase or diminish the quantity of either according to the climate which requires more or less wool or fur to warm the body. On this principle Col. Jaques founds the improvement of the wool of his sheep. The sheep which we saw were black or smutty face and legs, broad in the rump, round in the thighs, standing much higher from the ground than the Merino and Saxony breed.

The Manure Makers.—The ingenuity and industry of Judge Hayes in increasing his quantity of manure is not less worthy of our notice than it is to be imitated by all good farmers. He keeps up constantly a large family of swine who as constantly do their day's work in the manure bed as they eat their portion of daily food. There is an ample bed of black mud or muck in a field upon the hill not far in the rear of the barn or other buildings. From this bed at every convenient opportunity the mud is taken and laid about the yards of the barn, where it is trodden upon by the sheep and cattle; afterwards, with other quantities of mud in its crude state, this is deposited in the hog yards where great and little pigs are kept constantly at work. In this way the quantity of good manure is annually increased several hundred loads; and Judge H. is able to sell several hundred dollars worth of hay without impoverishing his lands. In summer and early fall he partially sustains his hogs by means of boiled ruta baga thinned out of the growing field when of suitable size.

The soil of Judge Hayes' farm is light and requires

rotation and frequent change of crop to keep it at a high point of production: it is generally easy of cultivation, requiring to break the sward a team little stronger than a pair of horses. At every course of manuring he is evidently improving the capacity of the land and the amount of production; and if he does some things with more fancy and at greater expense than the man would do it who does not possess the means, we think his example and perseverance in the cause of agriculture to be worthy of our high praise.

Value of the Roller.—He makes an extensive use of the roller upon ploughed grounds; and he had one double in diameter to any other we had ever seen in use, made from a discarded factory wheel. He stated as a fact which we think to be important to every farmer, that his grass seed had never failed where the ground was laid down with the roller. This instrument, but little used, we consider to be of great value either to wet and heavy or to light and sandy ploughed grounds.

Deep Ploughing.—We have observed the present year that where rich heaps of manure have been laid and taken off and the ground has not been deeply penetrated with the plough, either the planted seed has not sprung at all, or if it has come out of the ground the drying sun and long absence of rain have utterly destroyed or prevented the growth of the plant. Here is the case of too great a stimulant; if it had been a common wet season, the crop on this ground would exhibit a greater luxuriance than the other ground about it. But if this ground had been dug or ploughed deep, say to the depth of twenty inches or two feet had it been possible to go so deep—if the surface stimulated with manure had been turned deeply under and a portion of the subsoil had been brought to the top, the crop under the severe drought of this summer in all probability would have been excellent. So we account for the fine crops of hay which we saw in some of the light grounds of Alfred beside of fields parched and every thing green burnt up, in the fact that high manuring and deep ploughing on almost any ground, either in a dry or wet season, will ensure a crop; and this on the principle that moisture longer remains where the ground is stirred at greater depth; and too much wet, diffusing itself as far as the soil is stirred, will not drown out the crop as soon in deep as in shallow ploughed land.

Of the many excellent improved breeds of England, some of the finest have the Chinese cross, having derived their chief excellence from the large white Chinese boar. Of these are the Leicester, and the Bedford or Woburn. For a particular description of these, we draw upon that valuable work, the American Swine Breeder, as follows:

"The Leicestershire Hog, enters largely into some of the most valuable crosses in England and this country. The original stock were large, of great depth of body, flat-sided, and covered with light spots, and somewhat distinguished for a well turned head and ear. A cross of the Leicestershire boar with the Devonshire stock, produced a breed of great breadth of chest, plumpness of frame and dept of body, with fine bones and small limbs, and possessing aptitude to fatten easily. Another cross of the Leicestershire with the Chinese, has reduced the size of the former, but given rise to a breed of no small profit to the farmer, easily kept and fattened to the weight of from 350 to 400 lbs. at eighteen months."

The Bedford or Woburn Hog.—The Woburn is a variety introduced by the Duke of Bedford, one of the most distinguished stock breeders of modern times. They were first sent to this country as a present from the Duke to Gen. Washington, whom they never reached, owing to their detention and sale by the person to whose care they had been committed. They are favorably known throughout the country and their crosses constitute some of the best varieties. Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. in his excellent remarks on swine, furnishes the following communication from O. Fiske, Esq. an able and judicious cultivator. 'My hogs are of the Bedford breed, so called in England, and experience has proved to my satisfaction, that this breed is far the best which has been introduced into this country. They are quiet in their nature, fat, easy, and with little expense or trouble, I have had some weigh at twelve months old about three hundred and forty pounds, and a considerable number of eighteen months old, four hundred pounds."

Pork Raising.—*Exercise useful for Swine.*—Mr. Phinney's remarks and experiments (no guessing) prove that swine kept in ordinary growing condition only, for the first nine months, or half their life, have exceeded in weight fifty pounds, those kept high and fat the whole time, though at nine months old the latter were the heaviest. They were all of one litter. Three were kept so as to exercise and root in the compost heap, or in squealing condition, as some farmers would say, for nine months, while the other three were kept fat and in a close pen for the same time. They were all slaughtered in one day at about 18 months old, having the last nine months been kept precisely alike. Mr. Phinney, like a man who reasons and thinks, attributes the increased weight mostly to exercise. The benefits of exercise are well known in all animals, man not excepted. If all were to bring up their children on rich food, without exercise, our race would soon become Lilliputians; and so with all other animals. This is worth knowing, as it saves much expense, and in swine 50 lbs. of pork into the bargain. It must also aid in making manure, if mud, thistles, bushes, &c. &c. are placed for those which are kept ordinarily to root over.

Pork cannot be afforded at 6 or 7 cents per pound by any one who does not raise roots, squashes, pumpkins, and who does not let his swine run out to pasture, or on a clover patch three or four months in summer, or does not mow clover grass for them, and place it in their yard or on the compost heap, &c. I suggest these ideas for those who may feel interested in the subject.

N. B. Were I asked, what farmer could afford pork lowest, and make the raising of it a good business? I would answer, in a word, he who makes the most manure from his swine, and who raises the most roots, squashes, pumpkins, apples, &c. and who looks well to the breed. —*Maine Far.*

Meadow Lands.

To the Editor of the Boston Cultivator:

Sir,—I have finished my haying except some coarse grass and rushes that grow in my cow pasture; and I am determined to make some improvement on my low lands that were too wet to be meddled with in the spring. I know you have been making improvements on such lands, but I have not preserved my file of papers and cannot recollect the rules which you adopted on ploughing and seeding to grass in the fall. I hope, sir, you will not forget to remind us in your paper of the modes you have tried, and particularly to let know *when* we can begin, to the best advantage.

I have one piece of low land, it is neither upland nor meadow, and it has never been ploughed since it was first cleared. It is dry enough at this season, and generally so until October. I mow the land but it does not yield me four hundred to the acre; there are some low bushes on it, some lambs'-bane and short blueberry bushes, and many little vines bearing diminutive blackberries. There are no rocks of any consequence;—can I get this land into English grass without planting it; or without its costing me more than it will be worth when it is done?

Medway, July 27, 1840. Yours truly, S.

Autumn, or the last of August we find to be the best season for sowing down our lands to grass when we can have them ready at that season. Most farmers sow their grass seed in the spring because they find that a more convenient time for all tillage lands—putting in the grass seed at the same time with their grain.

But lands that have not been planted may as well be sown in the fall as in the spring, and it requires no more labor. As to low lands, such as our correspondent describes, we can do nothing with them in the spring,—and if we could plough them and plant them we would never be repaid for our labor—for we find such lands much more hard to till, and then the produce from them is far less than from lands of easier tillage. But these lands will often produce more grass than those which are drier—and they will produce the best kinds of grass if they are properly managed.

Farmers have usually been loth to meddle with these wet lands, for they have had a deep impression that they must first go through a course of tillage; and this they well know must be repeated every few years or the grass would deteriorate in quantity and quality. But we find on trial that we can seed much of such land to grass with very little expense; and when it wants renovation the process is repeated with still greater ease.

To fit such lands for grass we prefer the last week in August, or the first in September. If we sow earlier we are in danger of summer killing the young grass—if later it is more apt to be winter killed; and our next summer's harvest is diminished in case it is not. The land should be turned over as flat as possible with a good long plough, then rolled, then the compost manure may be harrowed in, going lengthwise of the furrow or nearly so in order to keep the furrow down; and the seed may be bushed in. We sow, on such land, one peck of herds-grass and one bushel, or less, of red top to the acre, and sow no clover at this time—*that* may be sown very late or on the top of the snow, and then it will produce feed after next hay time.

We have been very successful in managing lands in this way—it takes but little manure—and the sod being left whole the land lies lighter and continues to yield better than when completely rotted and laid down in that state. —Ed.

The Striped Bug.—The term "Striped Bug" like that of "Striped Pig" has become one conveying not only a definite name and description as it were of an individual destroyer, but also an idea of destruction to vines in the garden, and trouble to the cultivator. A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says that he has succeeded wonderfully in routing them in mid day, when the thermometer was up to 80 deg. and they were bright and lively, by scattering quick lime over and about them. They took the application in high dudgeon and absented themselves forthwith.

By the way, does any one know yet anything respecting the private history of these little scourges? Killing and jamming and hanging and burning does'nt seem to thin their numbers any. Almost every gardener commences a war of extermination against them year after year, and yet on they come, equally as plenty, and equally as hungry, as if they hadn't *all* been *killed off*, or as if they hadn't devoured all before them the summer previous. They are sly fellows and keep their own counsels, or they would have been annihilated long ago. It is worth while for some one who has time and inclination, to study into their habits, and ascertain, if possible, some way to prevent their increase. Where do they lay their eggs? Upon what do their young live? How long do they live in the crysalis state? How long does the parent fly live? Where do they spend their winters? These are some of the questions which have been often asked respecting them, and never to our knowledge satisfactorily answered. Indeed, pretty much all that we know in regard to them is, that they burst upon us in the spring of the year, just exactly at the time that we don't want to see them, and stay much longer than we have any desire to see them.—But from whence they come, or whither they go, is more than we can tell.—*Maine Far.*

Remedy for Smut in Wheat.

About the time of sowing, the wheat intended for seed should first be thoroughly washed, and then rolled in lime. As there is a liability of its heating, after it is rolled, it should be spread over a surface large enough to give the air free access to the grain, which will prevent such a result. It should be remembered that when the wheat is once smutted, it is apt to be infected with smut in after crops; consequently the process I have mentioned, ought to be pursued for three or four years in succession. John McConnell, Esq. of Chemung county, N. Y., has adopted the above remedy with entire success, for several years; and will be happy to give any information on the subject, if called upon at his farm, near Fairport, Chemung county, New York.—*American Farmer's Companion.* W.

Our Great Staples.—It is estimated from the best data, that three great staple articles of produce in our country, amounted, in the year 1839, to nearly four hundred million of dollars,—as follows:

Cotton,	$81,000,000
Tobacco,	15,000,000
Rice,	4,500,000
Bread-Stuffs,	275,000,000

And it will be perceived, that the value of Bread-stuffs is nearly three times greater than that of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice combined.

Silk Worm Eggs.—Last spring we could have obtained any quantity of eggs at from 25 to 50 cents the ounce; and we believe that hundreds of ounces were *thrown away!* Now *ten dollars* per ounce is freely offered for any amount, and but few to be had.—*Germantown Tel.*

On Beet Sugar.—*By J. C. Booth.*

There are few subjects which have created more sensation in the greater part of Europe, and the United States, simultaneously, than the manufacture of sugar from beet root. That it should have induced many individuals in this country to experiment, with a view of its manufacture, the characteristic enterprise and ingenuity of our people might guarantee, but may we not assign as the chief reason of their failure, or only partial success, the fact, that too many of us still boast of our practical knowledge, with a sidelong sneer at the assistance of science. It is rather more surprising, to observe the intense and all pervading interest manifested on various parts of the continent of Europe, especially in Germany, on the sugar-beet and its important product, as it clearly shows that this learned people has received an impulse with the rest of the world, relative to more modern manufactures, or rather that the zeal with which scientific men have devoted themselves to the advancement of the arts, is now developing its effects on the mass of the community. The frequent questions asked relative to the making of beet-sugar, may be better answered by a concise description of the superior method of extracting sugar from the dried beet, the main part of the account, being taken from Dingler's Polytechnic Journal, for 1838, Bd. LXIX. The drawings in all their details will be omitted, and merely the general features of the process described.

1. *Cleansing.* They must be washed, to free them from the soil which adheres to them, and this may be executed in a simple tub, or on a larger scale, a vat, into which water flows. A convenient arrangement for this purpose, might be a net-work cylinder, slightly declining from a horizontal position, revolving under water, or through which water should abundantly flow. The beets coming out from the depressed end of the cylinder, will be perfectly clean.

2. "*Cutting.* They are next cut by a machine into long strips, exhibiting a square by a cross section, i. e. into long parallelopipeds, which is accomplished by a series of small knives attached to a sheet of iron, parallel to, and at short distances from, each other, which first make incisions as deep as the required thickness of the pieces, and are followed by a long knife, behind and at right angles to the smaller ones, by which the strips are separated." The knife with the smaller ones, cut by a vertical motion, but there might be a greater economy of time, by bringing a series of these cutters on a wheel, and attaching the smaller knives to the large one, suffering them to project a little below it, so that their incisions may be immediately followed by the edge of the long knife.

3. *Drying.* "Various and simple arrangements have been devised, for drying the pieces thus cut, in all of which, the principle consists in exposing them in thin layers, to a current of air, heated to a temperature of between 100° and 145° Fah.; for if below 100°, they are apt to ferment, and if above 145°, are liable to decomposition. For this purpose they are placed on wire nets, in the form of drawers, to the depth of one or two inches, the draws sliding in one over another, at the distance of three inches, to allow of a free circulation of air. The drying chamber, or house, is heated, either by a hot-air furnace, or by steam tubes. A better arrangement, however, and one requiring but little hand-labor, is a series of endless wire-nets, one over the other, and each passing around a roller at each end. The pieces are carried from the cutting machine, on an endless cloth, up the highest of the nets, on which they fall, and are carried to the farthest end, by its constant motion, where they fall on the next lower endless net, which at this end projects beyond the uppermost, moving in the opposite direction on to the farther end of the second, which does not reach as far as the third, they are received on the latter, and again transported to its farther end, and thus by moving alternately in opposite directions, on the dried, or sufficiently dried, state for use. These parallel nets are all in a chamber, heated by steam tubes from below; lower openings in the apartment, admitting cold and dry air, the upper ones above the nets, permitting the egress of the hot air surcharged with vapor. After drying they are ground to powder."

4. *Sugar extraction.* "The saccharine matter may be extracted by pure water, but it is found to be more advantageous to add acid, or lime, to it. The former is preferable, and sulphuric acid the most convenient. To nine parts of water add two-thirds or three-fourths of a pr. ct. of sulphuric acid, (according to the amount of sugar in the beets,) and stir in four, or even more, parts of the powdered beet. The stirring should be continued until the acidulated water is absorbed, when the mass is subjected to pressure in bags; the remaining mass is again treated with the same quantity of equally acid water and pressed, but the liquid thus obtained, is used for the next fresh quantity of powder. The moistening and pressing are continued until all the sugar is extracted.

The portion first pressed out, is treated with a quantity of slacked lime a little more than sufficient to neutralize the acid, and the precipitation of sulphate of lime, takes place fully at the temperature of 165° to 190°. Fahr. The clear liquid is drawn off and crystalized by the ordinary sugar-refining process."

5. *Theory.* Beside sugar, there are many other vegetable principles contained in the beet, of which gluten and albumen are most injurious and difficult of management, but by drying they are rendered insoluble, and cease to be troublesome. It is also in consequence of the same operation, that less animal charcoal is required for purifying the sirop, than where the beets were not dried. Sulphuric acid renders more insoluble the gummy matter, and probably decomposes a combination of a portion of the sugar, but as there are other acids also present, a little more lime is added to neutralize them, than is sufficient for saturating the sulphuric acid. The beet may contain from six to twelve pr. ct, of sugar, but much of it is lost in the process of manufacture. It is similar to that obtained from the sugar-cane, and is hence called cane-sugar, to distinguish it from other varieties, as raisin or starch-sugar, sugar of milk, &c.—*Journal Frank. Institute.*

Cotton Ginning.

Mr. Editor,—Believing that the following experiments, and their results, may possibly prove of some service to some of your readers, or at least save them the time and expense they have cost me, I am induced to furnish them to you, to be published either entire or in part, as you may think fit.

As soon as I commenced planting, I found that with a cotton-picking season extending sometimes a week or ten days into January, and a spring proportionately early, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for me to prepare even an average crop of cotton for market in the usual season, with the foot-gin, without ginning at night, which I look upon as an imposition upon the poor negro. Knowing nothing better I determined to put up a barrel-gin, whereupon I procured a cast-iron bevel wheel, ten feet in diameter, with one hundred and sixty-eight cogs, and a bevel pinion of twenty-three baves or cogs. On the pinion shaft I constructed a drum or barrel six feet in diameter, driving twelve gins. The pullies were the usual size—say about five inches and a half in diameter; the boxes, such as had been used for the foot gins, and my rollers were thirteen in the clear or between the boxes, and the mules drew in a circle of thirty-six and thirty-eight-feet diameter, being two abreast. In consequence of the smallness of the boxes, and the great length of the rollers, they were obliged to be made much larger in the middle than at the ends, and to be screwed down very tight in order to make them pick, which greatly increased the friction. As well as I can recollect I never got over forty pounds clean cotton per gin day, and seldom that even with my best ginners, the general quantity being thirty pounds, the usual task at the foot gin, and sometimes even less than that. Finding this so unprofitable, I abandoned it and ordered from Mr. John Pottle one of his double gins warranted to clean six hundred pounds clean cotton per day, as you had spoken favorably of them in the account of your excursion to the Alatamaha. Having the machinery arranged in the same proportions as above for a saw gin, I substituted this gin for the saw-gin, but it worked so badly and did so little that I abandoned it. Being at a loss what next to try, and thinking it probable that I might not have given it fair trial, I determined to construct a large wheel forty feet in diameter, with notches in the end of each arm to carry the rope that drove the gin, the mules drawing in a circle of twenty-six feet diameter in order to increase the speed, as I had heard that this was the way in which they were put up by Mr. Pottle. Besides giving me much trouble to keep it in order, and requiring my head carpenter to make and put in the rollers, I got only one day two hundred and ten pounds of clean cotton to the two gins, while the general day's work was about one hundred and fifty pounds. As it required four mules to drive it, with two boys to drive them, two prime hands to feed, and half-hand to furnish cotton, and a carpenter to attend to it, I thought it worse than the old foot-gin. In this dilema I again referred to the proportions of the machinery as furnished you by J. Hamilton Couper, Esqr. in hopes of finding where was the error in my machinery. Being disposed once more to try the barrel-gin I ordered, a spin-wheel and pinion of 8 to 1, as recommended by Mr. Couper, and on the spurpinion shaft I constructed a barrel three feet in diameter, the pullies being the same as in the previous gin, I procured boxes of one inch diameter, and had my rollers made only seven inches in the clear. The proportions then were as follows:—The mules went round twice in one minute and ten seconds, the bevel made one revolution to 7 7-23 revolutions of the bevel pinions, the spur-wheel one revolution to eight of the pinion, and the barrel to about seven of the pullies or rollers equal to between seven hundred and eight hundred revolutions of the rollers per minute. A few minutes observation of the working of this gin satisfied me that the velocity was too great as the cotton came from the gins perfectly straight and much injured in the staple, and the air of the house was filled with the fine particles of cotton. I immediately stopped the gin and reduced the barrel to twenty-six inches, which I found to be just what I wanted, as the cotton came from the gin curly and glossy, and the rollers picked just a little faster than the best hands could feed. I commenced ginning the first Monday in January, when the days are very short—nevertheless, one of my ginners finished his two hundred and six pounds of seed cotton (sheet included) by three o'clock; and all were done before sun-set. Finding that they were careless about mashing seed, I gave each hand one hundred and sixty pounds seed cotton per day, and rested my mules two hours midday and stopped at or before sunset, in order to give the hands a chance to pick the mashed seeds out of their cotton, and when the days become longer it was increased to one hundred and eighty pounds. A sheet of two hundred and six pounds or one hundred and sixty pounds seed cotton, according to circumstances, was weighed out to each ginner at night, so as to be ready for the morning, and there was no chance of their cheating me in any way, as nothing but ginning was done in the gin-room, and it was the special business of one driver to watch the ginners, and every thing was arranged to keep the seed out of the ginned cotton as much as possible, and the ginners had no inducement to make their ginned cotton weigh much.

The ginned cotton of two hands was weighed, and gave sixty-six pounds, sheet inclusive, to the two hundred and six pounds seed cotton. It required only a jobbing carpenter to make rollers, and one hand to splice and shorten the ropes. Each mule drove two gins, and in consebuence of the roughness of all the work the friction was much greater than it would have been had it been put together nicely and true. With good rollers ready and days as long as they are in November, I have no doubt that most of my ginners could have easily ginned three hundred pounds seed cotton per day. I think also that were my spur-wheel reduced to about five and a half to one inch of its pinion, and the barrel increased to three feet diameter, that it would be easier to turn without diminishing the velocity which is about five hundred and thirty revolutions of the rollers per minute. The arm by which the mules drew was twenty-eight or thirty-nine feet long, the house being thirty feet diameter in the clear. I think also that 7-8 boxes would be better than inch. Being pushed for time, I thought that it would be cheaper to buy bale rope for the pullies than spin-up cotton worth twenty-five or thirty cents the lb. besides the labor of making the rope; but I found from experiment that the cotton-rope proved much cheaper in the end, the hemp rope next, and grass rope the last; but the ropes must be twisted very slack, as the tighter they are twisted the sooner they cut out.

Yours sincerely,

Robt. Chisolm.

Beaufort, (S. C. June 22, 1840. *Southern Cabinet.*

Manufacture of Cider.

[*From the papers of the late Joseph Cooper, Esq.*]

Cider is an article of domestic manufacture, which is, in my opinion, the worst managed of any in our country, considering its usefulness; and perhaps the best method to correct errors is to point out some of the principal ones, and then recommend better.

One of the first is the gathering of apples when wet; the next, to throw them together, exposed to sun and rain, until a sourness pervades the whole mass; then grind,

and for want of a trough or other vessels sufficient to hold a cheese at a time, put the pomace on the press as fast as ground, then make so large a cheese as to take so long a time to complete and press off, that fermentation will come on in the cheese before the cider is all out; and certain it is, that a small quantity of the juice pressed out after the fermentation comes on, will spoil the product of a whole cheese if made therewith. When either of the above circumstances will spoil the cider, which I know to be the case, don't wonder at the effect of a *Combination* of the whole, which is frequently the case.

As I have very often exported cider, and sold it to others for that purpose, to the West Indies and Europe, without ever hearing of any spoiling, and as it is my wish to make the productions of our country as useful as possible, I will give an account of my method. I gather the apples for good cider when dry, put them on a floor, under cover, have a trough sufficient to hold a cheese at once, when the weather is warm; grind them late in the evening, spreading the pomace over the trough to give it air, as that will greatly enrich the cider, and give it a fine amber color; then early in the morning press it off, the longer a cheese lays before pressing off, the better, provided it escapes fermentation until the pressing off is completed. The reason is evident from the following circumstance, take a tart apple and bruise one side, and let it lay till brown, then taste the juice of each side, and you will find the juice of the bruised part sweet and rich, though a tart apple. So, if sweet and sour apples are ground together, and put immediately on the press, the liquor therefrom will taste both sweet and tart, but if let lie till brown, the cider will be greatly improved. I always take great care to put cider in clean sweet casks, and the only way to effect this is to rinse or scald them well as soon as the cider is out, and not let them stand with a remnant or lees to make them sour, must or stink. When my casks are filled, I place them in the shade, and exposed to the northern air. When fermentation takes place, fill them up once or more a day, to cause as much of the filth as possible to discharge from the berry bung; when it discharges a clear white froth, put in the bung stack, or bore a hole and put a spile in it, and thereby check the fermentation gradually; and when it has subsided, take the first opportunity of clear cool weather, and rack it off into clean casks; to effect which, when I have drawn cider out of a cask in which it has fermented, I first rinse the cask with cold water, then put into a hogshead two or three quarts of fine gravel, and three or four gallons of water; work it well to scour off the yeast or scum, and sediment which always adheres to the casks in which the cider ferments; and if not scoured off as above directed, will act as yeast when the cider is put in again, and bring on a fretting, and spoil or greatly injure the liquor; after scouring rinse as before.

I find benefit in burning a brimstone match in the cask, suspended by a wire, after putting in two or three buckets of cider; the best method of which process is to have a long tapering bung, with a large wire drove in the small end with a hook for a match, which for a hogshead should be sufficient to kill a hive of bees. If the cider stand a week or more after racking, previous to its being put into the cellar, rack it again and rinse the casks, but not with gravel, and put it immediately into the cellar. The late made I put in the cellar immediately after or before the first racking, agreeably to the circumstances as to the weather. The cider I wish to keep till warm weather, I rack in clear cold weather the latter part of February or beginning of March; it is best to keep the cask full and bunged tight as possible.

To refine cider for exportation or bottling, take of Russia Isinglass about an ounce to a barrel, pound it as soft as possible, pick it into fine shreds, put it in a clean earthen pot, pour on about half a pint of boiling water, stir and beat it with a stick, split in four parts at the end, and something put in to keep it apart; when it has got thick add a pint of good sound cider, set the pot in the place the most safe and handy, but not too warm; as it grows stiff, add cider as before in small quantities, and repeat the stirring, the oftener the better, if fifty times a day; in two or three days, if it is well dissolved, rack off the cider which is for refining, add of it to the isinglass prepared as above, stirring it well till fit for draining, which do through a linen cloth; then mix the fining and cider together as well as possible, and set it in a proper place for drawing off, giving some vent for some days. If it is not sufficiently fine in ten days, rack it off and repeat the fining as before; but it is best to rack it, fine or not, in ten or twelve days, lest the sediment should rise, which I have known to be the case.

The foregoing operation should be performed *previous to the apple trees being in bloom*; but I have succeded best in the winter, in steady cool weather. I have likewise had good success in putting the fining in the cider direct from the press, and set it in casks with one head out, taps put in and set in a cool place properly fixed for drawing, and covered; where the fermentation subsides, and the scum begins to crack, take it off carefully with a skimmer, then draw it carefully from the sediment. If it is not sufficiently fine by the middle of winter proceed as before directed.

The settlings of cider spirits, reduced with water cider, being put into cider, in proportion of from two to three gallons to a hogshead, answered the purpose of fining, full as well as the isinglass.

List of Experiments.

Recommended by the Committee of the Antigonish Agricultural Society, with directions for making them.

For preventing the depredation of mice in the barn. Take a small quantity of good snuff, and sprinkle a little on very course of sheaves at one side of the mow, when building it, and leave the other side without any; observe when taking down the mow whether the mice have done as much harm on the one side as the other. The snuff will do no harm to the grain, it being blown out in the winnowing.

For ascertaining whether it is best to plough in the fall, or to leave it till the spring. Take a field which is all of the same quality, and in the same condition. Plough one part of it in the fall, and the rest in the spring; sow with the same grain and at the same time. When the land is dry and of a light quality, the ridges should be eighteen feet wide—as the open furrows are, in a great measure, unproductive; but when the land is wet, and the soil of an adhesive nature, twelve feet will be enough; and the bottoms of the furrows should be well cleaned out, to serve as drains. When the ground is steep, the ridges should have a slanting direction, both for the ease of cattle in ploughing, and for preventing the currents in the furrows from becoming too rapid in wet weather, by which a great proportion of the soil will in time be carried off.

For ascertaining the best time for reaping, and the best method of curing grain. Take one part of a field on which the crop is equal in quality, reap it when two-thirds of the stalks have become white about a couple of inches below the head. Bind it up into moderately sized sheaves, as soon as possible, and let them stand in shocks with the head sheaves on, till fit for housing—when the grain will be found to have been changed into a fine bright yellow. Measure the grain carefully, when threshed, and weigh the return from the mill. Take another part of the same field, of equal extent; let it stand till ripe; reap it, and take as good care of it as possible, and measure and weigh as formerly, and compare the two. If the produce in the first be more abundant, the quality will also be superior, and the straw will be worth a good deal more for fodder.

For ascertaining the best time for mowing, and the best method of making hay. Many farmers in this county let their grass stand after it is ripe and falling at the top, from an idea that it is growing at the root, and gaining more than it is losing. Take an equal field of grass, mow one half when the blossom is going off, let it lie in swathe till next day. If the weather be favorable, shake it out as soon as the dew is nearly off. Gather it into windrows in the afternoon, and put it up into small cocks at night. Shake it out next morning before the dew is off what is in swathe, and when that is shaken out turn it over, put it up into larger cocks at night, or if ready, house it. Let the other part of the field stand till it is ripe, and make it in the usual way, and then ascertain which of the two is of the best quality, and the most abundant. It should also be considered in hay harvest, that by putting it off the days are growing shorter and the sun losing his power, and, "That it is good making hay while the sun shines." It should also be considered that all vegetables after they are killed, are injured by being repeatedly wet and dry: and that hay does not only lose its fine color, but also a proportion of its value, by being wetted, even with dew, and then dried in a warm sun.

The proper state in which to use stable manure, or whether it is better to put it into the land fresh and unchanged, or after the process of putrefaction has commenced. In both cases the quality of the land should be the same, and also the quantity of manure laid upon it. In a wet or clay soil, it will probably be clay has an antisceptic property, or a tendency to putrefaction in some animal and vegetable substances; but in a dry gravelly soil, if the season be moderately wet, fresh manures may perhaps answer fully as well.

The best method of manuring land for potatoes; namely, whether it is best to spread it over the land and then plough it in before planting; or to lay it in rows in the bottom of the drills—and then cover it along with the seed. If the former method found that manure a little rotted will answer best, as gives an equal crop of potatoes with the latter, it is to be preferred, as it will do most good to the land afterwards. It sometimes happens that manure when laid in rows in the drills, decomposes imperfectly, from some property in the soil, or some peculiarity in the season; and when that is the case, the marks of the rows will continue to be visible, during several succeeding crops, which is a proof that the land has not been equally ameliorated all over.

(*To be Continued.*)

From English Agricultural Papers, received at the Yankee Farmer Office.

On the Properties of Lime.

So many questions continue to be asked in various publications, as to the cause and mode of lime operating beneficially upon land, and a universal mistake as to its power of decomposing vegetable matter in the soil being the basis upon which all arguments have hitherto been founded, as a practical farmer, with some slight knowledge of chemistry, I will state my view of the subject. In the first place, lime in no state decomposes vegetable fibre, as may be proved by any person who will take the trouble of introducing straw and living vegetable fibre into a bottle of quick lime, and also another containing lime and water; it will be found, after a lapse of time, that neither the dead or living substance hasn bee decomposed, and that the dry lime has only acted by its depreciating power, and that in its wet state no destructive decomposition has taken place. In a conversation with Dr. Davy upon the subject some years ago he showed me such an experiment then going on, and a short time ago, told me he had continued it for two years without any decomposition taking place; and further added that a note upon the subject would appear in the forthcoming edition of his brother's works. I have repeated the experiment with the same results. The view I take of the subject is, that to land which does not naturally contain a proportion of calcareous matter, to perfect its vegetative powers, it is necessary occasionally to add lime. Its direct and immediate power of action appears to me to arise from its *Alkaline qualities only—all Alkalies bring stimulants to plants.* Now lime is sparingly soluble in water, requiring about 700 times its weight of water to dissolve it; and when it is considered how much of the lime must return by exposure to the state of carbonate (by absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere, in which state it is insoluble) before such a proportion of water can have fallen, a very small proportion of the quick lime applied can become soluble and in that state only can it, according to modern opinion, act as the food or stimulant of plants. But this soluble matter may also act chemically upon other salts in the soil, and thus rendered salts of iron innoxious, and by entering into fresh combinations afford additional stimulants from matter hitherto inert. From the small quantity used in this country (from 120 bushels to 150 bushels per acre,) it can only act in a most trivial manner upon the mechanical structure of the soil; but will certainly for a time render it more liable to attract moisture from the atmosphere. For the reasons I have given it appears to me that an equivalent quantity of any fixed alkali (to the small quantity of soluble matter in lime) should supply its place beneficially, which accounts for the action of wood-ashes —soda or decomposed salt, and other alkaline substances. Soot, whose principal saline constitutent is a salt of ammonia, (which becomes decomposed by some process of nature when applied to the soil,) having ammonia for its base, is quick in its action, but not so permanent as the fixed alkalies or lime. Nitre, from its fixed base, I apprehend will prove considerable permanent. I have this year sown one cwt. per acre upon seven acres of wheat, and it has acted in the most striking way I ever saw any manure. The most economical and best mode of applying lime, I consider, is to lay it down in small heaps, at

such moderate distances as to be easily spread, and immediately to cover the heaps with mould, which is a slight operation, and may be performed by boys: the lime is by this means pevented from being formed into a state of mortar, by rain, and becomes air-slaked in a shorter time than by laying it out in loads in the field. A manifest disadvantage of the latter mode (besides the additional labor it occupies) is in the occurrence of a wet autumn, in which case you road the field so much in carrying it out as materially to injure the expectant crop; and in some instances I have known it impossible to get in the seed in a husbandlike manner. A second objection is the exceedingly disagreeable operation of spreading it, to the laborers, and to a certain extent pain and injury to the horses, eyes. One of your correspondents alludes to a method of laying it out in shells, as it comes from the field: I cannot conceive any advantage this mode can have over laying it out in small heaps, and covering them with soil as described; by no other means can it be so evenly and conveniently spread.

I am, Sir, your obedient seavant,

Dec. 19 H. F.

The best mode of sowin Lucerne, that inestimable valuable plant of the farmer, is like that of clover seed, amongst barley either after a bare fallow or a green crop, such as turneps eaten off by the sheep or turneps drawn. The quantity of seed should be 14 lbs. the acre on a sandy loam or gravelly soil. When the plant has taken sufficient root, in order to destroy the annuals growing amongst it, take a common harrow, well sharpened, and harrow the land completely. There is no fear of eradicating the Lucerne, since it will in 12 months be sufficiently rooted to stand the effects of the harrow. If the land be topdressed, the harrowing will effect a double purpose, it will both eradicate the weeds and sink the manure. If the plants take root, the proprietor will be amply repaid by an annual top-dressing of either compost or animal manure.

Breaking a Colt by Kindness.

Some good people who raise colts are not aware that they are thinking animals, and have feelings, passions, and affections very much like human beings.—They cannot talk—that's all. People who do not appreciate the character of horses, are apt to treat them like brutes, without love or mercy, and without any appeal to their glorious intelligence. "The horse knoweth his owner;"—and he knows much more,—he knows when he is treated as a Christian's horse should be—and in respect of treatment the Turk and Arab have much the advantage of us in civilization.—Those pagans make friends of their horses—they love each other, and in the sandy desert or the wide plain, they lie down side by side, and each is equally ready to resist the approach of an enemy.

It is not often so with us. The Colt is left to grow up to manhood wild in the pasture, with very little acquaintance or sociability with his master. As soon as he is thought strong enough to work, he has a saddle or harness slapped upon him, so hard as to make him tingle again. He is put into some strong cart or wagon without understanding what is wanted, and being bewildered in his ignorance, and exasperated at such rough handling, it is generally the case that he exerts his strength to get out of the scrape and avoid his enemies, by plunging, kicking, throwing himself down, and sundry other such *vile tricks*, (as they are called,) as would naturally occur to a poor beast who thought himself villainously abused. While this is the operation in the mind of the unsophisticated colt, the *horse-breaker* is swearing at his vicious obstinacy, laying on the licks with the string or the butt of the whip handle, and doing his best to draw blood at every stroke. His intention is to subdue the beast to obedience. He may succeed, but it will only be by destroying his noble spirit, and rendering him a tame, passive beast of burthen, working only as he is forced, but without animation or good will. The man is the most igorant brute of the two. He is destitute of all proper knwledge of the animal "who knoweth his owner," and should be beaten with many stripes himself.

The fact is, the colt should be treated with unvarying kindness, except when he is manifestly vicious, contrary to his own knowledge, after having been fairly taught. When he is taken up for breaking, he should be kept hungry, and be fed from the hand of his master; while all the little tokens of praise, fondness and approbation, which are as gratifying to a horse as to a woman, should be liberally bestowed upon him. No act of rudeness or unkindness should inspire him with fear;—and in a short time he will come to his master as to his best friend. Let him feel that he is safe in the hands and care of man, and he will place confidence in that attention which is bestowed, and with a light heart will exert himself to please his rider. Bestow upon him the whip, and jerk him about with the halter and bridle, and his temper will rouse to resistance, or sink to stupidity.

A horse may be taught, like a child, by those who have won his affections; but the method of teaching is by showing distinctly what you want him to do, not by beating him because he does not understand and perform at the outset. Judicious arrangement is required in the course of instruction, for these creatures, like men, have very different intellectual capacities and tempers; but all may be mastered by kindness, while the best, the most high-spirited, the most generous, will be ruined by beating.

To illustrate this, which we mean to enlarge upon hereafter, we will relate a little circumstance that occurred during a tour to the White Hills. Having a horse—a fine light grey saddle poney, we undertook, with a friend, to ride to the summit of one of the mountains. *Federal*—that was his name—and he belonged to Niles—would have done any thing for me, and he and I had become well acquainted, and he was a most noble hearted fellow. Federal clambered up according to my directions. I thought I could see the best way, and guided him accordingly. We got at last upon the peak, where was a level of some yards square, and Federal, who had never been up so high in the world before, as we slacked the rein, turned three times round to look at the prospect, and then set up a scream of delight. It was not a neigh nor a whinner, nor any common mode of talking for a horse, but it was a regular hurrah, as much as to say "O! thunder and lightning! Aint this glorious?"

After a while we turned to descend, and I gave Federal his own way. It seemed at times rather a ticklish job; but he managed it well. The little rascal stopped now and then and made a survey as carefully as could be done by a civil engineer. He turned and tacked, and worked ship, like an old sailor among the breakers; and being careful and surefooted, he came down safe as a tortoise. But we brought up at last against a fence—having taken a different direction from that by which we ascended. We rode at the fence fairly, but Federal stopped short. "You fool," said I, "can't you jump?" Tried it again—no go. I stopped a moment, and thinks I to myself this horse has never leaped a fence in his life. I felt sure he would have tried his best for me at any time, and would have broke his neck sooner than have refused—if he had known exactly what to do. I talked kindly to him—coaxed him—patted his neck—and as soon as I saw his head raised about two or three inches, and his ears pricked up brightly, and felt the muscles of his side swell under the saddle, I knew he had caught the idea—that was all he wanted—I gave him the hint to try it, and over he went, like a swallow, at least two feet higher than was necessary. The little scamp meant to make a sure job of it. He was no sooner down, than he wheeled about, looked at the fence and snorted, as much as to say, "what do you think of that?" and trotted off. Ever afterwards, during our journey, Federal was on the look out for some excuse for leaping. A log, a run of water across the road, even a stone bridge he uniformly pricked up his ears at and leaped across—giving a snort each time to announce his joy at having performed a new feat.

The moral of the matter has been stated at the outset. Federal only needed to understand what we wanted, to do all in his power for its accomplishment. He was *only a hired horse*, but we understood and loved each other. He was little, but high-spirited, noble, generous—no whipping on earth could have managed that horse so readily as kindness and encouragement. Pulling, jerking, whipping, spurring, might have been tried in vain to make him leap the fence—with a moment to think about it, and a nice dose of flattering applause, he flew over like an experienced hunter. More about this hereafer.—*Boston Times.*

S. Carolina Stable—Cocoonery.

The Southern Cabinet, is the title of a most useful monthly paper, published at Charleston, devoted, in part, to improvement in Agriculture. From a late number we make two short extracts, describing a *stable* and a *cocoonery* in one of the districts of South Carolina.

"We saw no building worthy of special note, except a stable of Gen. Gillespie. This stable is large, and built on a plan new, at least in the South. There is a large passage-way running through the centre length-wise. The stalls are on each side of this, with another passage running around and the next to the out-side of the building, and through which the horses enter their stalls. The part next to the main passage-way is built sufficiently high to prevent the animals from attempting to escape by that way, while at the same time so contrived as to permit of their being overlooked and fed from it. About ten feet above the stalls on each side (but not over the passage-way) floors are laid and about the same height (or perhaps more, for we write merely from recollection, and not from notes) the whole is floored over. The wagons with hay, &c. drive into this large passage-way and throw it on to the first floors, which will hold a very large quantity, and from which it is easily fed out to the horses. Above, grain or fodder may be kept. We are sorry that we are not able to give a more detailed account of this building, which struck us as being one of the most convenient we had ever come across."

"Next to these will in a short time, in all probability, rank the Cocooneries; extensive preparations are making in this section for raising silk, and it is estimated that three hundred acres are planted in Mulberries, principally the Morus Multicaulis.—The experiment has been made on small scales by a number of persons, and with such success as warrants the more extensive preparations that are now making. Dr. Maclean of Cheraw, is more extensively engaged in it at present than any other person. He calculates on feeding a million of worms, and having successional crops. We walked through his field of Morus Multicaulis, and have rarely seen any more luxuriant or beautiful. He has about twenty-five acres, we were informed; (the Doctor was unfortunately absent at the time, but we met him afterwards, though at an unfortunate time—just as we were leaving.) His cocoonery is the old Baptist meeting-house, in which he has made all the necessary arrangements for feeding the number of worms we stated above. We have the promise of the Doctor to communicate the result of his experiment to us at the close of the season, and we hope he will also furnish us with a description of his cocoonery. In the meantime we will merely state that there are six ranges, each containing fifteen shelves. The upper shelves are attended to from the second story. Mr. Craig, near Chesterfield C. H. has reared the worm and made silk on a small scale for many years. He considers the experiment fairly tried, and is now going more largely into the business."

Wool.—This staple, like every other in the market, continues low. Many hold on, with the expectation that better times are expected, and will bring better prices with them! We sincerely trust and believe that "better times" are soon to come. A manufacturer, who has purchased to some extent, has given us the prices recently paid by him, which will show the present state of the market in this vicinity, viz:—8000 pounds purchased in this town, and 4000 lbs. in Charleston at 36¾c per lb. These lots were three-fourths full blood. Three other lots, one of 800, another of 1600, and a third of 1400 lbs. were purchased for 41, 40 and 34c. (average) respectively per pound—the two first Saxon best and the last three-fourths full blood. These are not the old prices, but about in proportion to the general reduction in the prices of our home products.—*Claremont (N. H.) Eagle.*

Painting.—Spirits of turpentine is in most cases used in mixture with paints, because it facilitates the drying rapidly. It decomposes and destroys the vitality of the oil; it should never be used when durability and lustre is required. I have been in the practice of painting my out buildings with pure oil, mixed without boiling, and am satified that it is more durable; the drying process is not so rapid, but the coat is harder and more adhesive, and less expensive. S. W. Jewett.

Whybridge, Vt. May 16, 1840.

Good Drink.—A friend has furnished us with a recipe for making the *Sarsaparilla Mead*, a most wholesome and pleasant liquor which is now much in vogue. We were unfortunate in not procuring this recipe sooner, for farmers want something better than cold water while they are engaged in the hay harvest, and are not bound by any rules manufactured by people who always sit in the shade.

It is vastly important to furnish pleasant and wholesome kinds of drink to our thirsty population, and thus gradually induce all to discontinue the use of those intoxicating drugs which have caused so much destruction. If none but gentle means are resorted to, and if innocent drinks are made abundant and cheap, we may hope, ere long, to banish entirely all intoxicating liquors from common use.

Let old people who have long been accustomed to harsh and pernicious drinks be still indulged, but let us by all fair means endeavor to introduce better customs, and thus lead the young to habits of strict temperance in diet.

We hope our farmers and mechanics generally will try this Sarsaparilla Mead. It is now the fashionable drink of the city, and is good enough for any body.

To make Mead.—3 pints strong beer, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 1 quart of honey, 1 ounce essence of sassafras, 1 do. checkerberry, simmer together fifteen minutes, and when cold add 6 ounces tartaric acid. Use super-carbonate of soda to make it effervesce.

N. B. The above will make 6 bottles.—*Boston Cul.*

THE CORN CROP.—We regret to learn from the Queen Ann's Times, that in a large portion of the Eastern Shore, the corn crop looks badly—the superabundance of rain in the early part of the season seems to have so affected it as to cause it to burn, or fire, (to use a farmer's phrase,) before it can mature.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

NEW YORK, Sunday, 9th, 4 P. M.—The Great Western was made fast again to her dock on the East river at 9 o'clock this morning. She arrived out on the 15th July, making the passage in 13 days and 17 hours.

The accounts she brings from London are to the 24th ult. They contain no political intelligence of much importance here. The most important is, that the Carlist General Cabrera had quitted Spain and entered France. The contest in that country may therefore be considered over.

No later accounts had been received in England from China. Prince Albert has been appointed sole regent during the accouchement of the Queen.

The commercial intelligence is of more importance. The weather had for three weeks been unfavorable to the crop of grain in the United Kingdom, and prices had in consequence advanced—in London about 10 per quarter during three weeks. The general averages were at the last dates 68s. 1d. and the duty on foreign wheat 16s 8d. and on flour 11s. 2¾d. per bbl. The latter article has advanced about 4s. both in London and Liverpool. As reports of a contrary nature are prevalent here, it is perhaps well that I should inform you that I have seen letters written in London at the very last moment that it is possible any should have been received, which say that the weather then was cold and raw, though not raining.

The fears entertained of the result of the harvest had caused consuls and exchequer bills to decline in value; but a considerable improvement had taken place in the demand for American securities, though not much in the price; £16.000 Maryland had been sold at 82¼; $1.669.000 Illinois sterling 6 per cent had been negotiated by the Canal Commissioners of that State at 85. United States Bank shares were alone dull and unsought for; the last quotations of them is 15a15,16.

I annex you a letter from Messrs. Brown, of Liverpool.

The stock market in New York was yesterday firm, and prices generally improved a trifle; 3,000 bushels Virginia *new* wheat was sold yesterday at $1.10. I understand the Great Western has brought out considerable orders for both wheat and corn.

Liverpool, July 24th, 1840.—Our Cotton Market in regard to prices, is just about as it was at the departure of the Britania Steamer, on the 4th inst. It continued dull for a few days subsequently but without any farther decline, and this was followed by 10 days of steady good demand, producing a slight improvement in prices. This week however, tho' a fair extent of business has been going on, the market has again become rather heavy; the quantity offering exceeding the demand, and giving buyers a slight advantage, in Upland Cotton more particularly. The present flatness is attributed partly to a very large import this week, (about 100.000 bales) and to the continued dull state of trade in the manufacturing districts, and partly to some uneasiness now existing as to the prospects of the approaching harvest.

The sales for the week ending 10th instant, were 28,000 bales, 5500 of it to speculators; for that ending 17th instant, they were 31.150 bales, 7500 to speculators; and the business for the week ending this evening amounts to 27.320 bales. Of the latter, 7600 are Upland at 4 7 8 a 7d. 10.000 Orleans at 4¾ a 8d; 650 Alabama and Mobile at 4¾ a 6¾; and 380 S Island at 12 a 30 per lb. Speculators have taken 3000 bales this week, and 1000 has been taken for export. Fair qualities of upland may be quoted at 5 5 8 a 5¾, and fair Orleans and Mobile at 5 7 8 a 6 per lb. The import into Liverpool since 1st January is 1.661.000 bales, against 783.000 to same period last season. The supply from the U. States is 951,000, or an increase of 300,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at 504, bales against 554.000 at same period last season. The stock of American is about 456,000 or near 400,000 less than it then was.

The duty on wheat is to day reduced to 16 8 per quarter and on Flour to 19s0¼ per bbl—and if the markets remain as they now are a short time longer it is expected that the duty will go to 13s8 per quarter, and 8s3¾ per bbl. The weather in this district and the north of us, has continued cold and unsettled; so as to retard the ripening of the crops, while in the Southern counties it appears to have been general and seasonable, and consequently the accounts of the prospects for the harvest are exceedingly conflicting. The best information that we can obtain leads us to believe that dry, warm, weather, from this time forward, would insure an average crop, and in that case the duty would soon advance again; but in the mean time the doubt and uncertainty has put up the price of Flour in bond to 28sa26s per bbl—and Wheat to 8s3a8s11 per 70 lbs—and considerable anxiety and uneasiness is felt as to the state of the weather for the future.

Turpentine is dull, and yesterday 500 bbls. middling quality sold at 11s2 per cwt. No recent change of interest in the Tobacco market.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—On Monday nearly 500 head of Beef on the hoof were offered by the drovers, and about 250 sold at prices ranging from $5.50 to $7 per 100 lbs. There were but few however taken at either of the extremes, much the largest portion being sold at $6 to $6.50. Of those that were left over from Monday's sale, 150 to 200 head have been driven North. Live Hogs are in good supply, and retail sales are making at $5.50 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—We note a sale of 72 bales Georgia at 11 cents, and of a lot of Louisiana at 11¼ cts.

Lead.—We note sales of small lots of Missouri pig at 4¼ cents per lb. on 6 months.

Molasses.—At auction on Wednesday 100 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 30 a 31¼ cents, and 14 tierces do 32 cents. At auction to-day, 167 hhds. and 49 tierces Matanzas, cargo of brig Midas, were sold at 24a24¼ cts.

Rice.—Sales of 60 tierces at 3,87½ a $4. Good lots may be quoted at $4.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday, 250 hhds. Porto Rico, cargo of brig Water Witch, were offered, and 200 hhds. sold at $7,15 a $8.40; the balance was afterwards sold at private sale at about the same rate. To-day, at auction 89 hhds Porto Rico, cargo of schnr. North Star, were sold at $6,65a $7,85.

Tobacco.—There has been a fair and regular demand this week for Maryland Tobacco of middling to good quality, but the smallness of the receipts of these descriptions, together with the fact, that much that is reserved is limited as to price, has prevented the transactions from being as heavy as they otherwise would have been. The descriptions sought after are middling sorts at about $4,50 a $5, and good leafy at $5, 50 a $6,50. Common and inferior are neglected. All of the above that has reached the market unrestricted as to price, has been sold at rates which show no variation from last week, which we continue, viz. inferior and common $3.50 a $4.50; middling to good $5 a $6, good $6.50 a $8; and fine $8a$13. There has been a moderate demand for Ohio, of which about 300 hhds. have been taken at prices corresponding with quotations, viz. inferior and common $4 a $4.50, middling $5; good $5,50a$6.50; fine red $7a$8; do. wrappery $8a$12; and fine yellow $7.50a$10. The inspections comprise 625 hhds. Maryland; 353 hhds. Ohio; 4 hhds. Kentucky; and 4 hhds. Virginia—total 986 hhds.

Flour.—The accounts from England by the Great Western have had the effect of unsettling the market, and very few transactions have taken place. We note a sale of old this morning at $5,12½, and one or two others since, but only to a limited extent, at $5,25. The receipt price continues at $5 to $5.12½. We continue to quote City Mills Flour at $5.50 Sales of fresh ground Susquehanna Flour to-day at $5,25.

Grain.—As yet, the advices by the Great Western have made no changes in the prices of Wheat. Sales to-day of good parcels of old Pennsylvania at 1,11a1,13 per bushel Best new Md. reds are worth to-day 1.10a1,13c; a sale of very prime white Md. to-day, suitable for family flour, at 1,-20c. White corn is worth about 48a49c to-day, and yellow 50a52c. Rye is scarce and wanted—Pennsylvania would bring 63a65c. We quote Md. oats, new, at 25a26 cents.

At Charleston, August 8, Upland Cotton remained quiet. The sales for the week amounted to 376, as follows:—13 at 6¼; 21, 6¾; 37, 7¼; 2,7¼; 3,8; 51. 8¼; 25, 8¾; 158. 9; 12. 9¼; 15, 9 3-8; 25, 9½; and 3 at 9 5-8. In long cotton we have nothing to record. The sales of Rice for the week amounted to 190 tierces at from $3 to 3¼ per cwt.

Augusta Market, August 6.—The stock of Cotton on hand is limited, amounting in all to only 4,901 bales, very little of which is for sale. The shipments from 1st October to 1st inst., reach 186,279 bales, against 146,673 up to the same period last year. The receipts at Augusta and Hamburg from 1st October to 1st inst. have been 284.985 bales, against 146,200 during the same period last year showing an increase of 38,785 bales. Prices on all descriptions have declined a shade during the week, and we now quote extremes at 5¼a 9 cents—a lot of strictly prime, in square bales, would no doubt bring 9¼, as this description is scarce and much wanted.

At New Orleans, August 1.—On Tuesday last we had the favorable accounts per British Queen, which brought our buyers, and 800 bales cotton changed hands at 1 8 to ¼c above the previous sales of the week for similar qualities. On Thursday the Britannia's accounts were received. We have had for the last two days a moderate enquiry for Mississippi and Louisana Cotton, to fill orders for the European markets, but these kinds are so very scarce buyers cannot get on to any extent, although they are willing to give the quotations annexed. The sales amount to 600 bales for the two last days. Liverpool Classification.—Ordinary 6¼a6¾c; middling 7¼a8; fair to fully fair 9¼a9¾; good fair 10¼a11; good and fine 12. The stock of sugar is very much reduced, and is held principally by grocers and speculators. Some sales have been made as high as 6 cents, but have ranged from 4¾ to 6 cents. The season is over for molasses, and the arrivals have ceased. The small sales which have taken place have been at 16a18c. The price of superfine flour has advanced to $7, at which rate the demand is very limited, but holders are firm. But little doing in pork; the quotations are $18 for mess, and $15 for prime. The stock in all hands is very limited. Small sales of lard at 10a11c to the trade.

At Lynchburg, (Va) August 6th, extreme prices of passed Tobacco $5,50a15.75; inferior to common 5.50a6,50; common to good 6,50a7,50; good to fine 7,50a9; good to fine manufacturing 7,50a12,50; extra quality do 12,50a15,75; lugs, according to quality 3a5.

At Philadelphia, August 7.—Cotton—The transactions have been light, and stock gradually increasing; 2 or 300 bales in small lots have been taken by manufacturers at 9c for inferior Tennessee; 10¾a11¼c for Georgia; and 11¼ for New Orleans. The supplies of Flour have slightly increased within a few days, but no change in prices. Rye $3; stock of kinds much reduced. The receipts of grain are fair, without material change in price; yellow corn afloat, sales made at 54c; white do 51¼a52c per bushel. Oats are dull, new 24, and old at 25c. Wheat is worth $1,12a1,15 per bushel. The stock of Soft Turpentine is light; last sales $2,50 per bbl. Tar has improved a little, now worth $2a2,25, and stock much reduced. Rosin has been sold for export at $1,55 per bbl. cash. Spirits Turpentine 28c; no change in value of Pitch and Varnish. But little done lately in Beef and Pork; no change in price; bacon finds sale in small lots at last quotations; hams are in better demand; No. 1 lard is 11c per lb. Sales of Rice at $3,75a4; now held at $4¼ per 100 lbs. Sugars continue in good request, and holders have generally advanced their views; sales of 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 8c 6 mos; 149 hhds. N. Orleans very prime at 7c per lb.; 160 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, price not made know. Tobacco has been rather quiet this week, but greater activity is looked for soon In some of the largest tobacco markets sales have been heavy within a few days. A few small lots of staid, and one or two of prime, at about former rates, have been taken by manufacturers. Small sales of domestic wool are made to the manufacturers at late prices; the new clip is coming in pretty freely. An invoice of 32,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres Wool, and another of 136 bales do sold at a price not made public. All kinds of live stock dull and supply ample; arrived 423 head fat cattle, at from $6a7, about 50 left over; 150 Cows and Calves at $15a30; a few superior milch cows with calves, brought $35a40. Sheep, plenty and dull at $1,-25a2,25. 600 hogs at $5a5¼.

At Alexandria, Friday, Flour was quoted at $5 1-8 from wagons.

At the Brigton (Boston) Cattle market, on Monday, there were 230 beeves and 2400 sheep, the former sold at 4a6, and 5¼ for extra quality. Sheep sold in lots at $1¼a$2¾, each.

At Richmond, Friday old Flour was $5, nominally—small small sales of new at $5¼. Wheat 100a105c; Corn 45c, and very dull for prime white. Oats 27a30c. The inspections of Tobacco lessening in quantity; the demand continued active and bidding spirited. There have been some advances, but so slight as not to render necessary a change of last quotations. —Lugs $3¾a4 and $4¼; leaf, common $6a6¼; middling $7a 7¾ and 7¾ good and fine $8a11; fine manufacturing $10a16¼. —Whiskey in hhds 30c per gal.; in bbls 32c; stock light; old 45 to 55c.

At Wilmington, (N. C.) on Wednesday, Turpentine arrived freely, and was taken at $1,67a1.68. Tar arriving in considerable quantities, and competition run the price up to $1,20

At Zanesville, (Ohio) on the 5th inst, Flour was $3; Wheat 50c.

At Boston, on Thursday, Flour was quiet—prices unchanged. The limited number of arrivals with corn caused some further advance in price—sales of yellow flat at 58c; no white of any consequence in market. Oats lower, owing to heavy supplies. Cotton firm, 300 bales New Orleans sold to a manufacturer 10¼c, 6 mos cr. Molasses a shade better—considerable sales of Trinidad 25c, and Cuba 19¼a20c. Sugars continued in good demand.

Inspection of tobacco in Virginia.—The Richmond Whig states that the inspections of Tobacco in Virginia, to 31st July, were 48,265 hhds.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Ashes—Slacked,	10	Sugars—	
Coffee—Ha. lb.	9¼a 11¼	Hav. wh. 100lb.	10 a12 00
Rio	9¼ a 12	do brown	7 00a8 00
Cotton—N. Car. lb.	8¼	N. Orleans	5 00a7 00
Virgin. good, lb.	——	Lime—Burnt,	35 a 40
Upland,	8 a 11	Provisions—	
Alabama	00 a 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	15 00
Louisiana, pri.	9 a 9¼	Pork, do do	16 75
Tennessee	8 a 9	do prime	14 50
Feathers—		Bacon, country as. lb	8a8¼
Am. geese, lb.	40 a 50	Hams, Balt. cured	11¼
Fish—		Middl'gs, do do	9a9¼
Shad, No. 1, bl.	8 00	Lard, West. & Balt.	11¼
Herrings	2 75	Butter, in kegs, No. 2,	13¼
Beans, white	1 25a1 37	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9a12¼
Peas, black eye	1 50a——	Rice—pr 100 lb.	3 75a4 00
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	3 00	Salt—Liv. gr. bush.	35
do. hhd.	——	Seeds—Clover do.	9¼a10 50
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1 60	Timothy do.	0 00 a 2 50
Ship stuff, bush.	36a 00	Teas—Hyson, lb.	56a1 00
Shorts,	13 a 14	Y. Hyson	37a 74
Naval Stores—		Gunpowder	60a1 00
Pitch, bbl	2 00a——	Imperial	55 a 60
Tar,	1 75	Wagon freights—	
Plaister Paris—		To Pittsburgh 100lb.	93
Cargo, ton,	3 37	To Wheeling,	1 25
Ground, bbl.	1 37a1 50		

Family Market—*Centre Market, Baltimore, Aug.* 1.

Butter, print,	lb. 25a37	Beef, best pieces,	9a10
do. roll,	18a20	" coarse	5a6, corn'd, 7a8
Corn, roasting-ears,	doz. 12½	" dried	12; tongues ea. 62
Chickens,	doz. $2½a3	Potatoes,	peck, 25
Ducks,	pair, 50	Beans,	do 12a15
Peaches	peck, 50a$1	Tomatoes,	do 31
Apples,	do. 12a25	Water melons,	ea. 6¼a25
Eggs,	doz 12a14	Canteloupes,	ea. 2
Veal,	lb. 9a12	Cabbages	head, 6¼
Mutton,	" 8	Beets	bunch 6¼
Sausages,	" 10a12	Cimblins	doz. 6
Lard,	" 12	Cucumbers	do 6¼
Pork, fresh,	" 8a9	Herrings	do 10
Bacon, hams 12, shoul.	10a12	Mackerel	each 6a8
" middlings,	9a11	Honey	lb. 25

Hickory Wood, cord $4 25a4 50, oak 3.25a3.75, pine 2 50 a2.75; Coal, anth. ton, 7, do broken 8; Timothy Hay $16a18.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address
ag 12. JNO. P. E. STNLEY, Baltimore, Md.

AYRSHIRE BULL CALF

For sale, a most beautiful Ayrshire BULL CALF, gotton in Scotland, and calved here last February—he is a most splendid animal, and will be sold deliverable in this city for $150. Such an opportunity for an animal of the kind seldom offers.

ALSO

TWO beautiful full bred BOAR PIGS, of the genuine BERKSHIRE BREED, from a boar and sow selected in person by a gentleman of this city, well known for his superior taste in the selection of animals, from Mr. Bement's stock, near Albany—price $15 each—4 months old,—deliverable in this city. Apply to
ag 19. SAML SANDS, American Farmer office.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT

Of a farm, by a single man who is highly recommended for his practical, as well as theoretical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. Any gentleman having an extensive estate, wanting such a person, will probably find in the advertiser one peculiarly qualified for such duties, if immediate application is made to S. Sands, American Farmer office. ag 4

SEED WHEAT.

250 bushels GOLDEN ROCK WHEAT
400 bushels GARDEN WHEAT
150 bushels MOUNTAIN WHITE do.

FOR SALE,

800 bushels SEED WHEAT of very superior quality, of the above denomination. The Rye and Cockle has been carefully taken out and entirely clear of Garlic. Any part of this wheat will be delivered at Berlin or Knoxville depot, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road. The Rock Wheat at $1 75—the Garden and White Wheat at $1 25. Applicants must send their bags, with their names thereon.

Apply to WM. R. STUART, esq. Baltimore, or to the subscriber, by mail, directed to Petersville, Frederick county, Md.
JAS. L. HAWKINS.

N. B.—This wheat will be ready for delivery on the 25th August. jy 29 9t

BERKSHIRE PIGS.—The subscriber is authorised to receive orders for full bred Berkshire Pigs, deliverable in this city in a few weeks, at reasonable prices. Also Tuscaroras.
jy 8 S. SANDS, Am. Farmer office.

FOR SALE—4 Berkshire & Chester Boars, 3 months old, the product of the best stock in the country—price $8 each.

Also a young 15-16 Durham Bull, price $60, if application is made immediately; he is white, spotted with red.—— Apply at this office. jy 8 3t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug The price of this machine will be $25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about $200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient staength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be $130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to $100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost $150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price $5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Plaining machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.

TURNIP SEED FOR 1840.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and Co. have just received from their Seed Garden, 1200 lbs. WHITE FLAT and RED TOP TURNIP SEED, raised from selected roots of the finest quality, directions for sowing, management, etc. furnished with each package.

In Store. RUTA BAGA, DALE'S Hybrid, White Dutch, Tankard, yellow Aberdeen and French, white Globe and Norfolk Turnip Seeds. Also for Summer and Early Fall Sowing, Dwarf Beans, and Cucumber for pickling, Early Cabbage, Kale, Cauliflower, Corn Salad, Endive, Lettuce, Radish, Spinach, etc. etc.
jy 15 4t

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, &c.

Robert Sinclair, Jr. & Co., Light, near Pratt street wharf, are now prepared to supply any number of THRESHING MACHINES & HORSE POWERS that may be called for. The increased demand for these Machines since last season has determined them to add additional force to their manufacture, which will insure against disappointing those who wish to purchase. If required certificates can be furnished from numerous farmers in this and the adjoining States, which testify to their superior strength, durability and correctness of principal. ☞Directions for putting them up, management, &c. will be furnished with each machine which may be understood by the most illiterate

Also for sale—Ploughs, Agricultural Machinery, Garden & Field Seeds, Trees & Plants, embracing a large and general assortment.
jy 4t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: His PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from $33 to $110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Borland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles.—A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Shares, of all sizes and prices; Gideon Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

ALSO—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Farmers' Repository, Pratt street,
Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and du ability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied *at all seasons of the year*, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by apylying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

☞Orders for the above addressed to SAML. SANDS, publisher of the "Farmer," will be promptly attended to.
April 29, 1840—1 y.

JOHN T. DURDING & CO.

Offer to the public generally, a large stock of ploughs, embracing all the most approved kinds—Self-sharpeners, Wiley, Beach, New-York, Hillside, &c; Cultivators, Corn Shellers. Straw Cutters, Page's Corn and Seed Dropper, Wheat Fan and Grain Cradle, with a general assortment of useful articles. Castings for ploughs and machinery of all descriptions furnished to order by the pound or ton. Repairs done with neatness and despatch. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Prices on all articles made on the most pleasing terms.
Grant and Ellicott-streets, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's. fe 26